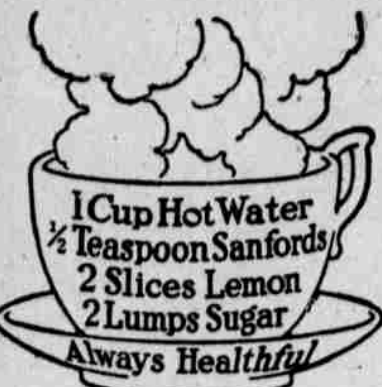


Have One With Me



Sanfords Ginger

Gently stimulates tired nerves, feeble digestion and poor circulation. Any time is a good time to take it, but after meals and at bedtime are especially good.

A delicious combination of ginger, aromatic and French brandy for the relief of cramps, pains, colds, chills, weakness, nervousness and insomnia. Look for the Owl Trade Mark on the wrapper, lest you get a cheap, worthless or dangerous substitute. Many years the standard of purity, flavor and strength. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

ALIENS SHOULD RESPECT LAW

Bureau of Naturalization in Letter Says This is First Principle in Training for American Citizenship.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Responding to numerous inquiries the bureau of naturalization yesterday issued a general letter relative to its views as to the course which should be followed in training the alien population in American citizenship.

While pointing out the impossibility of laying down any hard and fast rules on the subject, the letter declares that the prime requisite is ability to speak the English tongue.

"It is through this medium alone," it says, "that aliens can acquire a practical knowledge both in and out of the schools, of our institutions. This will lay the necessary foundation for instruction in some simple outline of American civics, the duties and the obligations as well as the privileges and immunities of American citizenship."

"Above all, in this connection they should be taught that the supreme authority in this country is the law and that the first duty of an American citizen is obedience to that law, even though it may seem an unwise or objectionable law; the remedy in the latter case being through constitutional methods to modify or change the law, but that in all cases the first duty of American citizenship is obedience to the law as written."

NUMBER OF DEAD INCREASING.

Galveston Clean Up; Death List Now 257.

Galveston, Aug. 24.—Although still without water and electrical power, Galveston yesterday made further progress in cleaning up after the storm. Engineers reported that divers have discovered that ninety-six feet of the submerged water main across the bay was missing.

So far there has been no suffering for water in the city, but the inconvenience is great.

The list of dead in this vicinity was brought up to 257 by the finding of another body on Galveston island. Unconfirmed reports were also received that thirty-eight bodies had been recovered on Bolivar peninsula, and that four were missing there. The total number of missing stood at sixty-nine yesterday.

Lucky Man.

The prisoner threw the magazines across his cell in disgust and cursed eloquently. "Nothin' but continued stories," he growled, "an' I'm to be hung next Tuesday!"—Chicago Herald.



Preserves, beautifies and purifies the skin and complexion. The favorite for over 20 years.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream

It will give a complexion clean and fresh of powder leaves the skin to cover and at all times and in all climates.

At Druggists and Department Stores.

1000 N. 10TH ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Remember

It is wise to get rid quickly of ailments of the organs of digestion—of headache, languor, depression of spirits—the troubles for which the best corrective is

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c, 25c.

A. M. PALMER DENIES HE'S M.P.

Initials of Man Quoted in N. Y. World's Disclosure

WHITE HOUSE IS SILENT

Mysterious Individual Who Talked with German Agents

Washington, Aug. 24.—Administration officials manifested a great deal of interest yesterday in the disclosure made by the New York World regarding the alleged betrayal to German agents of secrets imparted to a confidant by President Wilson.

It was impossible to determine from White House officials whether the president was inclined to credit the story in any way and if he suspects particularly any one of the visitors he conferred with the White House in the period during which his alleged conversation with the German sympathizer is said by the World to have occurred.

Among the names of callers at the White House whose initials correspond with those of the mysterious M. P. of the World expose is that of A. M. Palmer. Mr. Palmer, however, in a statement to the Philadelphia Press denied that he had discussed with the president America's protest to Berlin on submarine warfare or any of the matters referred to in the John Simon conversation published by the World.

Mr. Palmer is quoted as saying, "the whole thing looks to me like a cock and bull yarn. I have heard about this thing before and the matter contained in the Simon conversation therefore does not surprise me."

"So far as I am concerned, I never had any connection with the German government in any way, nor with its agents so far as I know. I do not know the man who is named as John Simon, of the firm of Simon & Brother, New York, cotton brokers, neither have I any recollection of any legal agent named Levy."

"It may be that I did see President Wilson on July 22, in fact I probably did see him about that time. I certainly did not discuss with him anything remotely resembling the impressions related in the Simon-Levy report."

"I do not believe that Simon or Levy or whoever made this report intended to refer to me. The whole thing so far as I am concerned, at least, is unworthy of serious consideration."

"Doesn't it resemble, in a general way, the story circulated about you by Lamar, the so-called 'Wolf of Wall Street'?" he was asked.

"Yes, in some respects, it is like the Lamar case," said Mr. Palmer. "But there is this difference. I have heard something about this story. I knew nothing whatever about the Lamar story until it was printed."

The mysterious individual referred to in the New York World's expose of alleged German activities in the United States, as having talked with Secretary Lansing and even the president concerning German-American relations and administration plans could have been, according to the records, included in only a comparatively small group but the members of this group, it was generally agreed, could hardly be the greatest stretch of the imagination, be accepted as possibilities in the role of "M. P."

The essence of "M. P.'s" purported conversation with the president related to America's protest to Berlin concerning the German attitude toward British interference with America's shipping on the high seas, and the cotton situation, as a particular detail of the latter controversy.

The things the president was represented to have said to "M. P." presumably, as implied by the New York World, for transmission to German "higher-ups," did not, in essentials, reveal any views the administration was not generally known to have held. They included the statement that:

The American protest to England would go regardless of Germany's attitude toward the United States.

The dragging out of the submarine warfare controversy was embarrassing the administration in dealing with the British.

The British tentative proposal to buy up the American cotton crop was not satisfactory to this country, because, though this was not mentioned in the "M. P." disclosure, it would leave the British to fix the price.

The president hardly looked for a positive German pledge to discontinue submarine warfare; it was tacitly understood from early in the discussion that the administration was interested rather in the practice than the principle of Germany's submarine methods.

That such statements should have been made to "M. P."—assuming him to have been acting in any sense for the German government—was a different matter, however.

A STRANGE ATTACK.

Colligan Badly Hurt but Says He Will Not Prosecute.

Boston, Aug. 24.—Charles E. Colligan, formerly assistant attorney of New York under Governor Whitman, was taken to a hospital upon his arrival from New York, on the steamer Bunker Hill yesterday, suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg. Colligan told the police that he had been attacked by a crowd of men during the night and also that later he had been robbed of \$20.

Two men were detained by the police to await the outcome of the lawyer's injuries. Subsequently the officers stated that Colligan had said he would not prosecute anyone, although he recognized his assailants as men he knew while he was connected with the district attorney's office.

Colligan was on his way to visit his wife, who is seriously ill at a hospital here. He was attended on the steamer by Dr. J. W. Lyman, who was returning to his home here after service at Bellevue hospital in New York.

Brace up that lagging appetite.

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzoin of Soda.

will give the touch that makes plain food taste like a luxury.

One of the 57

CANNING COMPOUNDS DANGER TO HEALTH

Housewives Warned that Use of Preserving Powders Is Harmful and Useless.

Information has come to the department that the canning season has brought the usual demand on the part of the housewives for salicylic acid and boric acid. These preparations are sometimes sold in the form of powder under various trade names and are recommended by the promoters for use in preserving canned goods in home canning. In the directions for use the housewife is told to fill the jar with the fruit or vegetables, cover with water, and add a teaspoonful of the preserving powder. While it is true that these compounds may retard the decay of the fruit or vegetable, it is pointed out by the experts of the department that their use may be attended by serious disturbances of health. Salicylic acid is well known as a poisonous substance, and one of the evils which may accompany its use is derangement of the digestion. It is therefore plain that its extensive use in food may lead to disturbance of digestion and health.

The federal food and drugs act prohibits the use of harmful preservatives in foods that enter interstate commerce. The food law of nearly every state in the union forbids the sale within the state of foods that have been preserved with harmful substances. Neither the federal or state food laws apply to foods that are canned in the home and consumed there. It would seem, however, that the housewife would not knowingly use, in the foods she provides for her family, substances that she could not use in foods for sale without violating the law, because these substances are injurious to health.

Artificial Preservatives Not Necessary.

Fruits and vegetables can be kept indefinitely if they are sterilized by heat and properly sealed, and there is no excuse, in the opinion of the experts of the department, for running any risk by using preserving powders, which may be injurious to health. The use of such powders in addition to the possible injury to health encourages uncleanly or careless work in canning. Reliance is placed in the efficacy of the preserving compound instead of upon cleanliness and heat.

The department has issued bulletins that give specific directions for the preserving and canning of fruits and vegetables without the use of preserving powders or canning compounds. These bulletins may be obtained without cost from the department of agriculture. Application should be made for farmers' bulletins, No. 203 on canned fruit, preserves, and jellies, and No. 5213 on canning tomatoes at home and in club work. Also forms N. R. 22, N. R. 23, N. R. 24, N. R. 34 and N. R. 37 of the office of the extension work, North and West, states relation service.

FIVE DROWNED.

The Western Floods are Doing Great Damage.

Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 24.—A farmer, his wife and three children were drowned yesterday in the flood waters of the White River, that has inundated 30 square miles of land in Independence county, midway between Batesville and Newport, Ark., and greatly damaged crops.

RACIAL STRIKE IN WOBURN.

Greeks and Italians Take Exception to the Presence of Turks.

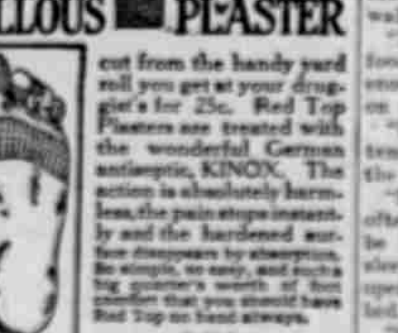
Woburn, Mass., Aug. 24.—A strike based on racial antipathies was called at a local tannery yesterday. One hundred and fifty Greek and Italian laborers employed by the American Hide and Leather company walked out rather than work in the same factory with Turks.

CALLOUSES DISAPPEAR!

Corns, Callouses and Bunions are only varied forms of the same thing. They are all painful and annoying. But before you try to get rid of them, remember this—corns "come out" come in again usually more painful than before. So stop trying to bring them out by paring, soaking and cauterizing—treat them scientifically with a little strip of

RED TOP

CALLOUS PLASTER



cut from the handy yard roll you get at your druggist for 25c. Red Top Plaster is treated with the wonderful German antiseptic, KINOX. The action is absolutely harmless, the pain stops instantly and the hardened surface disappears by absorption, is simple, so easy, and so quick that you should have Red Top on hand always.

Sold by Red Cross Pharmacy

W. M. Williams

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Prepared by THE KIDNEY CO., Redford, Va.

SEEKING PLANS FOR PEACE

Several Conferences Being Held in Bridgeport

MEETINGS CALLED BY THE WORKERS

Silver Company's Men Fail to Return—Corset Co. Force Strike

Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 24.—About 800 women and girls, 600 of them employed in the George C. Batcheller Co.'s shops and the remainder at the Crown Corset factory, struck yesterday to enforce a demand for a readjustment of working conditions similar to those now in force at Warner Bros.' another corset factory. This includes besides the eight-hour day modification of certain charges and abolition of the fine system. It had been hoped by union leaders and officials of the company to settle off the walkout until today at any rate, pending conferences between the two sides. E. T. Russell of New York City, president of both companies, arrived yesterday and was in conference with Mrs. Mary Scully of New York and other labor leaders. Further conferences will be held, through which, it is hoped, an amicable adjustment of the trouble may be made.

Various conferences which it was hoped would smooth some of the labor troubles here were arranged for yesterday. There is to be a conference between the strikers' committee and the George C. Batcheller Co. and the International Silver Co. The strikers did not return to work yesterday although the eight-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime, which had been asked for, had been granted. The strikers say that certain changes in shop conditions which they desire have not been made. The Metropolitan Automobile & Carriage Co. announced that beginning yesterday it would go on a nine-hour schedule instead of the 10-hour previously prevailing. Meetings were also arranged for between officials and employees of the Star Shirt Co. and the Siemon Hard Rubber Co.

The Wolverine Motor works, employing about 40 men, has adopted the eight-hour schedule, with no reduction in wages. The Electric Cable Co., employing 200 men, which shut down on Friday after its employees had made a demand upon it reopened yesterday and all men returned, as they found that the company had granted the eight-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime.

There was no change at the Lake Torpedo Boat Co.'s plant, where the issue is a change in certain shop conditions, the plant being on the eight-hour basis, as it is executing government contracts. George J. Bowen, business agent of the machinists, says that the dispute will be taken up by federal conciliators. At 11 o'clock girls employed in the George C. Batcheller Corset Co. began to leave their work. There are about 600 in all, and the early strikers claimed that before night all would be out. The demand here is for the same concessions as were granted by the Warner Bros. Co., another corset making concern.

GAINING AT WOONSOCKET.

Officials of the Taft-Peirce Company Say More Men Are at Work.

Woonsocket, R. I., Aug. 24.—Officials of the Taft-Peirce Mfg. Co., where most of the 900 machinists struck last week for a 48-hour week and increased wages, said yesterday that there had been some additions to the force of men remaining at work. The factory was picketed by strikers and squads of police were on duty in the vicinity. A statement reviewing the incidents leading up to the strike, advocating an open shop and favoring the settlement of grievances by a committee of employees, was issued yesterday by F. S. Blackall, vice-president and general manager of the company. The company has been making machines for manufacture of artillery shells.

AFTER FOUR YEARS.

Mother Finds Her Boy in Forth Worth, Texas.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 24.—A four-year search through the United States and Canada for her eight-year-old son was ended here yesterday by Mrs. Julia Delo of Quebec, Canada, who identified the boy held by authorities here since the arrest of Charles F. Cortell on March 5, as her son.

Cortell, officials said, probably would be charged with abduction. The boy recognized his mother immediately although he was only four years old when he disappeared from home.

What Mothers Should Remember in September.

In the better babies department of the September Woman's Home Companion appears the following mother calendar for September:

"Keep your baby away from sick people and out of crowds."

"Do not let people kiss your baby on lips or cheeks."

"A baby needs exercise, so do not keep your little one tied in his chair or against too much clothing. Dressing is excellent for developing the muscles."

"Do not try to teach your baby to stand. A healthy baby will stand and walk when strong enough to do so."

"Never give your baby 'teeth' of your food. It is very dangerous. If he is old enough to have solid foods, he should be on a regular diet adapted to his age."

"Dress your baby according to the temperature, not merely according to the season of the year."

Remember that September nights are often chilly, even though the days may be hot; so that your baby does not sleep in a draft. Keep your windows open wide, but put a screen around his bed."

"Go! and see the school where you send your children, and satisfy yourself that it is sanitary, properly heated, lighted and ventilated, and not overcrowded."

"Give each child who goes to school a bottle of drinking cup, or a supply of individual paper cups."

David and Goliath

By SARAH BAXTER

Did you never hear of the Gila monster? No? Well, the Gila looks something like a young alligator. When attacked it feigns to be dead. Its bite is frightfully poisonous. The victim lingers a long while in great agony, then dies.

There is—or rather there was—out on the plains west of the Missouri river a human monster as much to be dreaded as the Gila. This was the desperado who finds his prowling grounds in new countries. When America was being occupied by a civilized people the human Gila was the renegade white. He lived with the Indians and fought with them against their enemies, including those of his own color. When the savages wished to draw the whites into an ambush they would use the renegade for the purpose, and he was not ashamed to serve them.

This human monster in another form was the terror of the plains when they were passing from lawlessness to civilization. He delighted in cruelty. There was no law in the country on which he had outbraved himself to prevent his murders or punish him therefor except the revolver, and since that was his especial implement he was so skillful with it that he had every advantage.

Mark Rogers, an Indiana farmer, having a sickly wife, sold his farm and took her with their children to a region in the southwest then being taken up by white settlers. There he "squatted" and raised what crops he could while his wife was regaining her strength. A hamlet grew up in the vicinity, consisting of four dwellings, a store, a blacksmith shop and a saloon. One day Rogers was passing through the hamlet when a man known as Texas Bill came out of the saloon firing his revolver about him as a boy celebrating the Fourth of July. Seeing Rogers, he put a bullet into his left breast, in the region of the heart. He had nothing whatever against Rogers. He fired at him as he would at a tree or any other mark.

His victim fell and lay in the road till some persons took him up and carried him home. There was little or no hope that he would survive, and at his death his invalid widow and her children would begin a destitute condition. He lingered along, however, and one day his wife heard him muttering to himself that when he recovered the man who had shot him would have a chance to shoot him again or die.

This boded no good for the Rogers family. Texas Bill would have every advantage in a fight, and since it was to be expected that if Rogers recovered one of the two would die every one knew that Bill would be on the watch for his enemy in case he got out again. There were no courts to punish the crime or prevent a subsequent murder. If the husband and father did not die of his wound he would subsequently be killed.

It remained for a weak woman to solve the problem. As soon as she could be spared from attendance on her husband Mrs. Rogers took a bag and went out on the plain. When she returned it was evident that she had something in the bag, but what it was no one knew and no one cared. She took it into the cellar and left it there, locking the door. Every day after that she would go into the cellar, take the bag and go down into the hamlet, where she would spend some time answering questions as to her husband's condition, but it was noticed that she was always looking about her and had an eye especially on the saloon.

One morning while she was thus engaged Texas Bill came out of the saloon, smoking a long black cigar. His trousers were tucked in his boots, his flannel shirt was open, exposing his hairy breast, and his face was flushed with liquor. A revolver was slung to each hip, and a long knife was in his belt. Mrs. Rogers left her friends and advanced toward him.

There was something about her movement to tell the others that she had some intent concerning her husband's enemy—a certain resolute look in her eye, a quickness in her walk. She seemed like a David advancing to attack a Goliath. Was the bag she carried a sling containing a stone?

Texas Bill stood for a moment on the porch of the saloon looking out on the desolate scene, then staggered down the steps and walked away from the group of which Mrs. Rogers had formed a part. She followed him. While doing so she raised the skirt of her dress and from about her waist unrolled a rope. When she came to within a few yards of Bill she threw a noose in the rope over his shoulders and when it fell to his elbows gave it a sudden jerk, pinning his arms.

From this moment she moved with lightning-like rapidity, holding the noose in her left hand, while with her right she turned the bag over on Bill's shoulders. A loosebone thing fastened itself on to his back. Giving a mighty yell, he freed his arms and grasped what clung to him, but it was too late to save himself from his fate. Wrenching it off, he saw the deadly Gila.

Fortunately for the woman he was too intensely engaged with the monster to pay any heed to her or he might have served her as he had served her husband. He went howling down the road, and his cries were heard till death relieved him of his agony.

Rogers recovered, and his wife was ever after known as the woman who had beaten Texas Bill.

German Accuracy.

Uncle Ephraim's sympathies were all with the allies, says the Post Saturday Magazine. "Man," he announced, "has you heard 'bout them allies? They got a gun what kin hit you if it's 25 miles off."

"Lawdy, that ain't nothing!" answered a partisan of the opposite camp. "The Germans, dey kin hit you if dey see you at all."

BIG WINE YEAR.

Is Promised in Germany if Unfavorable Conditions Do Not Develop.

Berlin, Aug. 24.—Unless the late summer and autumn bring some extraordinarily unfavorable weather, the year 1915 promises to be remarkable for the production of German wines. Not for twenty years have the prospects along the Rhine, Moselle, and Saar been so glowing, and it looks as if the "1915er" will come to dispute honors with the famous "1893," the best vintage Germany has had in many a decade.

The 1911 vintage was much above the average, but with this exception the years since 1893 have been called thin and acidulous. Wines of the 1911 vintage are naturally scarce and dear, so it is high time in the interests of both the wine growers and wine lovers, that another banner vintage should come along.

The long drought this year in Germany was particularly favorable for the vineyards. The dryness and high temperatures not only furthered the development of the grapes but also presented conditions highly unfavorable to the development of the various diseases and insect enemies of the vine. The latter circumstances were particularly fortunate this year in view of the reduced force of laborers available for the care of the vineyards.

At this writing the crop is nearly a month further advanced than ordinarily. Hence, when the grapes become ripe and the police officially close the vineyards, even against their owners, to prevent gathering before the crop becomes "edible" (literally, "noble-ripe"), the berries will have a much longer frost-free period than usual in which to develop those qualities necessary for high-grade wines. One result will be that the 1915 vintage will produce an unusually high percentage of so-called "nature wines," that is, wines to which no sugar needs be added.

Not only does the quality promise to be the best since 1893, but the quantity will be equally satisfactory. For the gathering of this bumper crop there are fortunately available thousands of war prisoners from the wine districts of France, skilled help offering a complete substitute for the German laborers at the front.

The war has caused much less disturbance of conditions in the wine trade than might have been expected. In the first few weeks the consumption fell off greatly, but conditions rapidly improved and many of the leading wine dealers declare that they have as large a business

TURKISH TROPHIES

AMERICA'S GREATEST CIGARETTE

Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

as in normal years. In only one respect are conditions changed. While the wine drinkers are drinking as much wine as usual, they are drinking cheaper brands. The result is that the so-called "small wines" are growing scarce. There is still a fair amount of Bordeaux on hand, but the cheaper Rhines and Moselles are near exhaustion, and the German red wines are practically all gone. As a result, the prices of these cheaper wines are just now beginning to rise.

Of the better grade wines, however, there is no lack and the prices have not been raised. This is particularly true of Bordeaux, of which, according to competent authorities, Germany possesses an adequate supply for at least two years. There are also large supplies of port on hand. Comparatively little Italian wine is drunk in Germany. Its lack this year will be chiefly felt in Austria and in certain districts of Southern Germany, which ordinarily imported considerable quantities of Italian clarets for mixing with domestic wines. In view, however, of the promised big domestic yield, the want of these imported wines will not be so seriously felt as would be the case in an average year.

A Jolt.

"I'm not going to that female barber shop again; there's a rude girl there, don't you know?"

"What did she say?"

"Why, she looked at my mustawh and asked me if I would have it sponged off or rubbed in?"—Christian Register.

Overland Model 84

\$1095

f. o. b. Toledo

Willys-Knight

Willys-Knight Five-Passenger Touring Car—Model 84

"Sleeve-Valve Motor"

40 H. P. Knight type motor. Electric starting and lighting. High-tension magneto ignition. 114-inch wheelbase. 34 by 4-inch tires, non-skid rear. Demountable rims (one extra).

Let this fact be impressed on your mind at the start: There is not now, and never has been, any other car embodying all the advantages of this Willys-Knight.

These advantages are definite—indisputable. And most important among them are the distinctive advantages of the Knight type motor. For this motor differs from the ordinary types now in use. Instead of clashing poppet-valves, raised by blows from steel cams and seated by strong springs, it has sliding valves—cylindrically-shaped sleeves which glide silently up and down in a film of oil. Certain ports in these sleeves register with each other and with the cylinder ports at proper intervals, forming large and direct passages for intake and exhaust gases.

Unlike the valves of a poppet-valve motor, these sleeve valves do not operate against strong springs and the pressure of gas in the cylinders, nor do they hold compression. And note: the sleeves are not fitted tightly; their surfaces are always covered with a film of oil; and their whole travel is but one inch at half the speed of the motor—one-ninth of the piston travel. The friction resistance is negligible. It is these sleeve-valves which give the Knight type motor these important advantages.

It improves with use. Better than any poppet-valve motor to begin with, continued use serves only to polish its sliding surfaces and make it even more smooth-running, more powerful, more efficient. All other motors deteriorate with use.

It is more powerful—delivers more power than a six-cylinder poppet-valve motor having the same space for gas. The valve action is positive; the gas passages large and direct; the combustion chamber of the ideal spherical shape; the point of ignition directly above the center of the piston. Because the valve action is positive, and does not depend on the uncertain operation of springs, power increases with the speed of the motor. Poppet valves do not operate with precision at high speed, causing loss in compression and falling off in power.

These advantages alone, with even an ordinary motor, would stamp this Model 84 as unusual value at its price. With the Knight type motor, it offers such extraordinary value as to make an overwhelming advantage of the price itself. For remember—the foreign cars which use the Knight type motor are those which cost from \$4,500 to \$5,000.

Call, telephone or write for demonstration

H. F. Cutler & Son

Phone 402-3, Barre, Vt.